



## Ohio Candy Firm Organized, Struck

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## Progress Report: New York's Hospital Workers Move Ahead

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New York Mayor Robert F. Wagner and Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King join Local 1199 Pres. Leon J. Davis on platform at hospital workers' meeting. Guest speakers expressed support for aims of hospital union and aspirations of its members.





# Optical Strike in Dubuque, Iowa Holding Firm in 21st Week

DUBUQUE, Ia.—The strike of 12 members of Local 853-A against the American Optical Co. here has entered its twenty-first week, with Pres. L. Earl Disselhorst reporting: "The strike is going strong and our picketline is holding." Supporting the local, the International Union has begun a nationwide campaign to inform the labor movement and the public of American Optical's union-busting.

The RWDSU has informed the AFL-CIO's Union Label Department that the company is on the union's unfair list and the department has urged all union members in the United States and Canada not to patronize the firm. Sec.-Treas. Alvin E. Heaps is in charge of the American Optical boycott.

The 12 RWDSU members in Dubuque walked out May 9 because of the company's refusal to pay them the same wage rates as its employees in other cities. American Optical has since brought in scabs to replace six of the Local 853-A members and this has become the key issue in the strike.

## Other Issues Settled

All other issues in the dispute were resolved at a meeting with federal conciliator James Jeffries in Dubuque. After Jeffries persuaded the union committee to accept the company's last offer, made after the strike had started, American Optical added a stipulation that it would not take back all of the strikers.

At the same time the company sent dismissal notices to six strikers, with dates of dismissal as far back as July 31.

In the company's written offer, it said that if the six employees were taken back, they would be considered newly-hired employees with seniority and vacation benefits starting from the date of re-hiring.

The local has answered by filing NLRB charges against American Optical, accusing it of refusing to bargain in good faith. The Board's Chicago office is currently investigating the union's charges.

## Handicapped Worker Speaks Out

### 'My Reward for 13 Years' With American Optical

By ORVAL (PETE) HOSKINS

Let me tell you about my reward for 18 years service with American Optical Company. I have three service pins to show for 18 years service with American Optical Company, one for five years service, one for 10 years and one for 15 years. In October of 1962 I would have received my 20 year pin.

I used to look forward with a certain amount of pride to getting these pins at the end of each five year period and now I'm wondering why.

I was hired during World War II. There was a shortage of manpower at that time, as some of their men were being drafted as well as other available help. Four of their men were drafted while I worked there.

A polio attack at age four left me handicapped to the extent that I was unable to work standing up, so I was limited to bench work where I could work sitting down.

They were fully aware of my limited capabilities but at that time they were

happy to get anyone in there that would not be drafted by the time they had him half trained.

On Aug. 23 I received a letter of dismissal along with four other employees while we were out on strike and trying to negotiate a union contract. All five of us were replaced by scabs or strike-breakers. Of the five that were fired three of us were older employees and two were some of the more recent help. They may have fired a couple of the younger ones to try to hide the fact that they were discriminating against the older help.

Getting back to the three service pins I mentioned at the beginning, if there should be anyone so foolish as to want them, they can have all three for one second hand, slightly soiled gum wrapper.

# Steel Firms Reject JFK Appeal

WASHINGTON (PAI)—One by one the major steel corporations have rejected President Kennedy's suggestion that they pledge themselves to hold the line on steel prices. Instead, they have cited numerous statistics to show that they are in a bad way, and generally have refused to make any promises on whether they will raise prices when the Steelworkers get their negotiated wage boost in October.

The President's proposal, based on estimates that the steel corporations can absorb the wage increase without a price increase, has produced one of the most bitter statistical battles that the nation's capital has seen in a long time.

Here is what the President said in his letter to the 12 big steel corporations asking them to hold the line:

Even without a price increase steel profits after taxes will run between 10 and 12 percent at 80 percent capacity which is now generally expected. "The steel industry, in short," he said, "can look forward to good profits without an increase in prices." In addition, he noted, "the owners of the iron and steel companies have fared well in recent years," with the prices of steel shares rising almost 400 percent in the past fifteen years "a much better performance than common stock prices in general.

Likewise," he continued, "dividends on iron and steel securities have risen from \$235,000,000 in 1947 to \$648,000,000 in the recession year of 1960, an increase of 176 percent."

Roger M. Blough, chairman of the Board of U.S. Steel, answered the President in a 7-page letter that cited innumerable statistics showing that really the steel industry had not been anywhere nearly as well off as the President's economic advisers had found it. He protested that from 1940 through 1960 steel prices rose 174 percent, but the industry's hourly employment costs rose 322 percent "or nearly twice as much." And he said that the industry's profits had been modest.

Business Week, reflecting the viewpoint of the industry, mournfully observed in its headline that "Steel Price Increase Hopes Are Dashed" and said that the President's letter urging that the price line be held had been received "with

immediate anger and long-term alarm." "Plainly," the magazine noted, "steel's dispute with Kennedy boils down to what is a good profit."

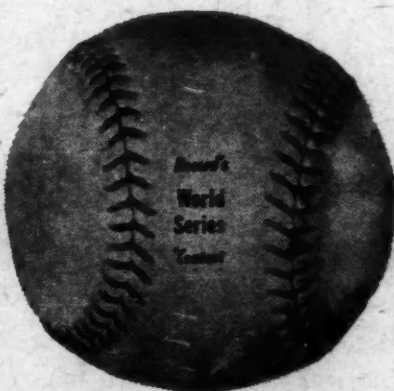
The "what is a good profit" argument cropped up in other places, too. Blough and other steel executives who answered the President's letter were unhappy that he cited profits on the basis of invested capital. They prefer profits to be cited on the basis of percentage of sales which usually is about half the rate of profit on invested capital. One leading steel official let a pretty big cat out of the bag when he revealed that the industry is going through a "giant program of modernization" and that it had expected "to get a good bit of money to finance these programs from retained earnings," instead of through outside financing. In brief, the industry was planning to make the consumer pay for its modernization rather than finance it through Wall Street.

## Flood of Series Contest Entries Overwhelms The Record

The greatest response to any 'Record' contest ever held was chalked up last week when more than 1,500 members sent in entries to the paper's World Series contest. Maybe it's baseball fever; or maybe it's the lure of money (\$25 first prize, \$15 second and \$10 third)—but whatever the reason, it's a great response.

As soon as the Series ends, the entry coupons will be checked. The coupon coming closest to the actual results will be the winner. The two next best entries will take second and third prizes.

Watch for the next issue of The Record for the name of the lucky prize-winners. You may be among them!



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## WORTH QUOTING ...

Labor in this country is independent and proud. It has not to ask the patronage of capital, but capital solicits the aid of labor.

—Daniel Webster, 1782-1852

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rwdsu RECORD



'Wait Till Next Year . . .'

# Congress Record: Some Hits, Some Misses

By HARRY CONN

WASHINGTON (PAI)—When the second session of the 87th Congress meets on Jan. 10, 1962 it will face a demand for a series of "must" legislation by the Administration and organized labor.

The White House has announced that it will give top priority to four measures supported by the trade union movement. They include:

- Medical Care for the Aged through Social Security
- Federal Aid to Education
- Cabinet Status for an Urban Affairs Department
- Revision of Reciprocal Trade Program

Andrew J. Biemiller, director of legislation for the AFL-CIO, in nationwide radio broadcast over Mutual network's Labor News Conference, said that labor would also urge a public works program to relieve the "static" unemployment rate of about 7 percent, Federal standards for unemployment compensation, the manpower retraining bill and situs picketing legislation.

Biemiller predicted even greater legislative activity in the second session, declaring that "when the members of Congress get back home during the recess . . . they will be hearing from the people."

## President Backs Health Care for Aged

President Kennedy pledged top priority support of the King-Anderson medical care bill in a letter to Sen. Pat McNamara (D. Mich.), saying: "I am convinced that only the Social Security system can furnish satisfactory protection against the cost of these illnesses."

Hearings on the King-Anderson bill were conducted during the first session by the House Ways and Means Committee. However, no major effort was made to pass the bill by the Administration. The true test comes in the second session and most legislators consider it a popular issue despite bitter opposition by the American Medical Association and conservative business groups.

A bill for Federal aid to school construction and teachers salaries passed the Senate but was blocked by the House Rules Committee. What finally passed was emergency legislation which would extend for two years aid to areas "impacted" by Federal activity and the scholarship and loan program under the National Defense Education Act.

New efforts to pass an omnibus education bill in 1962 will be hampered since it would not include either of these provisions. However, both Administration, educational organizations and the labor movement have promised all-out efforts in this direction next year.

Raising to Cabinet level an Urban Affairs Department has long had the support of organized labor. Since the vast majority of American citizens now live in urban areas—with critical problems in such fields as housing and transportation—the measure is believed to have a good chance of passage.

A number of unions feel that the importation of goods produced by low-wage countries threatens many American jobs. They seek revision of our reciprocal trade laws which would combat unfair foreign competition. The Administration is sympathetic to these problems and is expected to come up with some important proposals in this field in the next session of Congress.

Probably organized labor's great concern on the domestic front is the failure to make a major dent into the high rate of unemployment even though most business indicators show that we are moving out of the recent recession.

That is why, as Biemiller noted, labor will be pressing for action on a massive public works program such as was introduced by Sen. Joseph Clark (D. Pa.), the McCarthy-King bill to establish Federal standards for unemployment compensation, and the Clark-Holland Bill for manpower retraining for workers made jobless by automation.



Herblock in the Washington Post

**"We're Not Adjourned"**

# Labor Laws Flouted to Undermine Unions, Congress Told

WASHINGTON (PAI) — Basic changes in the administration of labor-management laws — most of which have long been urged by organized labor—are recommended in a report by a special House subcommittee which investigated the National Labor Relations Board.

The subcommittee, under the chairmanship of Rep. Roman C. Pucinski, found that "in many areas and many industries, the policy of the United States as set forth in the Labor-Management Relations Act of 1947—to encourage the practice and procedure of collective bargaining—is not being effectuated."

The Pucinski subcommittee heard 58 witnesses during 15 days of testimony, received written statements from 300 experts in labor-management problems and conducted field probes at five NLRB regional offices.

The committee concluded that:

- The denial of collective bargaining by some employers has driven workers to strike;
- The advantage in bargaining power by employers tends to depress wages and working conditions and contribute to business depressions;
- Many communities deliberately set out to deny employees the right to self-organization.

To bring fair play to labor-management relations, the committee made these recommendations for changes in the administration of the NLRB:

**Delays in Representation Elections**—The committee learned that delays in

union representation elections border on the fantastic. Pres. William Pollock of the Textile Workers Union was quoted:

"It is ironic that the United States can nominate, elect and inaugurate a President in six short months, but the NLRB cannot give real meaning to a labor election in four long years."

One union official told what such delays mean to the employer:

"It means that he has full-time to engage specialists in union busting who can mount a full-fledged propaganda campaign against the union. He has the time to hire new employees to pad the eligibility list. He has time to get rid of employees who are active union leaders."

**Delays in Unfair Labor Practices Cases**—The committee reported that there were a number of cases in which employers deliberately embarked on delaying tactics in violation of NLRB directives and got away with it.

One union attorney, Benjamin Wyle of TWUA, declared:

"The union files unfair labor practice charges against the employer. Weeks or, until recently, months, may pass before a complaint is issued, formally instituting a legal proceeding. When the complaint is issued and a hearing is held, months pass before the trial examiner issues his intermediate report. Then many more months pass before there is a decision by the NLRB on the case."

The report stated: "Witness after witness told this subcommittee of situations wherein employers knowingly engaged in

unfair labor practices to defeat union organization drives with the knowledge that the penalty, when it was ultimately rendered, was well worth the price of defeating the attempt of organization of their plants.

"By discharging a handful of leading adherents at the outset of an organizing campaign, by a speech to a captive audience threatening to close the plant if the employees vote for a union, the employer

can destroy the employee confidence in the union and undermine any chance of union success."

**"Free Speech"**—The subcommittee condemned the use of "race hate" propaganda in labor-management disputes but rather than deny constitutional guarantees of free speech recommended that the Labor Board ask the Supreme Court to declare such acts a violation of the labor laws.



**UNION MAN ON SCHOOL BOARD:** Mayor Robert F. Wagner swears in Morris Iushewitz, secretary of New York City Central Labor Council, as member of Board of Education. Seated at right is Anna Rosenberg, former U.S. Assistant Secretary of Defense, another new appointee to Board.



## Agency Shop Held Legal In Key NLRB Decision

WASHINGTON (PAI)—Legality of the agency shop under Taft-Hartley took a long step forward in a decision of the National Labor Relations Board holding that it is permissible in all non "right-to-work" states, and is legal under certain conditions even in "right-to-work" Indiana.

The agency shop is a contract clause directed against "free riders." It requires that non-union employees, as a condition of employment, pay for services administered by the union.

The NLRB decision represents a reversal of one reached by the Board only last February and represents an important victory not only for the United Automobile Workers who brought the case, but for organized labor in general.

The case involves some 14,000 non-union members in nine GM plants in six Indiana cities—Anderson, Bedford, Kokomo, Indianapolis, Marion and Muncie. In a decision voted last February by 3 to 2, the NLRB held that General Motors did not have to negotiate on an agency shop clause with the UAW even though the Indiana Appellate Court had held that an agency shop clause was legal under Indiana's "right-to-work" law. The NLRB majority in that decision held that Taft-Hartley barred the agency shop because it discriminated against workers who did not want to join a union by compelling them to pay union dues if they wanted to hold their jobs.

The UAW appealed the decision and the latest NLRB ruling—by 4 to 1—holds that under the Indiana circumstances "we have no doubt that an agency-shop agreement is a permissible form of union-security" within the Taft-Hartley Act. The majority held that past precedents permitted negotiation of contracts which did not compel workers to become members of a union, but eliminated "free riders" by making them contribute their dues in payment for the services rendered to them through a union at the bargaining table and in other ways.

While the new decision definitely established the legality of the agency shop in non-"right-to-work" states, it is not that sweeping with respect to "right-to-work" states, being restricted to the specific situation in Indiana. Here it found that neither UAW nor GM had questioned the decision of the Indiana Appellate Court which upheld the agency shop under Indiana law and that the UAW left it open to workers under the clause to join the union or not just as they chose.

"The union sought to bargain concerning a clause which would leave the final decision as to membership or nonmembership with each individual employee, at his option, but nevertheless, to condition employment upon the payment of sums of money which would constitute each employee's share of financial support," the majority said.



**N.L. CHAMPS GET UNION GIFTS:** Joseph Sapat, Cincinnati Joint Board representative of Clothing Worker, presents union-made gifts to right fielder Frank Robinson, left, and second baseman Don Blassingame following Reds' capture of National League Pennant.

## Big Idea, Down the Drain

INDIANAPOLIS (PAI)—The question of adequate relief time was a point of major dispute between the United Auto Workers and General Motors. All of this reminded local unionists of an efficiency expert who tried to work out the problem his own way in his own plant.

It seems that he put time locks on the toilets and after a specified time the lock snapped shut and a light went on. The "laggard" was then caught with pants down, so to speak, and docked. However, it was such a mess that management had to flush the idea down the drain.

## Study Stiffer Penalties For Unfair Labor Acts

WASHINGTON (PAI)—As part of its effort to speed up its work and to cut down on labor conflict, the National Labor Relations Board is studying ways of increasing the penalties in unfair labor practice cases, "whether committed by employers or unions."

This was revealed by NLRB Chairman Frank McCulloch in a speech before the Federal Bar Association here.

Citing the ever-increasing case load of complaints and the long delays in reaching decisions, McCulloch said that the Board was studying its apparent ineffectiveness in many cases because of the limited penalties it could inflict on wrong-doers.

"For example," he said, "when an employer discharges the leading union adherents in his plant at the outset of an organizing campaign, the customary Board remedy is at long last to order their reinstatement with back pay. This remedy, many union officials claim, is too little and too late, and it constitutes no more than a 'license fee for union busting.' The employer willingly pays such fees if it assures him of an operation free from unionism."

McCulloch cited Rep. James Roosevelt, California Democrat, as saying at a recent congressional hearing that the remedy for repeated and willful violation of the statute is "to make the penalties for such unfair labor practices so doggone stiff that anybody who did it would think twice about it."

The NLRB, McCulloch added, is "now studying various ways of taking the profit of unfair labor practices, whether committed by employers or unions."

One suggested remedy so far as employers are concerned is to force employers guilty of illegal techniques in an organization drive to recognize the union for a year and bargain with it.

## New Jersey Labor Merges

NEWARK, N. J. (PAI)—The merger of the AFL and CIO in New Jersey, uniting 450,000 trade unionists, completes the mergers in all of the 50 states. The New Jersey merger took place with AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in the chair. The convention of 3,000 delegates followed separate meetings of each organization at which they approved the merger.

Elected president of the new group was Vincent J. Murphy of the AFL, Sec.-Treas. Charles Marcante of the AFL, First Exec. Vice-Pres. Joel Jacobson of the CIO, and Second Vice-Pres. Victor D. Leonardis of the CIO.

A total of 25 vice presidents was selected and a council of 12. The new executive board will fill two more vice-presidential posts. The officers will serve until 1964, when contests will be held without regard to previous affiliations.

## New Way to 'Ease' Unemployment--Change the Figures

By Press Associates, Inc. (PAI)

A game has been initiated in recent weeks to lower the critically high unemployment rate—not by providing jobs for the jobless, but by altering methods of collecting and reporting statistics.

Mildly dabbling in this game is the Wall Street Journal. The business publication is taking pot shots at the idea of listing as unemployed those teenagers who can't find work or housewives who can't land jobs.

Moving into the game with slashing strokes, apparently bent on blood, is the Reader's Digest. A recent article carried in the magazine is entitled "Let's Look at Those 'Alarming' Unemployment Figures."

The article, written by James Daniel, does not merely question the methods of statistics collections and interpretations as does the Wall Street Journal and several other conservative publications, but it declares bluntly that the figures are "juggled" and that it's all part of a major conspiracy going back 20 years.

Daniel says that "the worse unemployment grows—or can be made to appear—the easier it is to push Uncle Sam into new Federal spending programs and new controls." He makes other charges such as these:

- "Through the years the definition and methods used by the BLS (Bureau of Labor Statistics) to obtain its figures have been altered to magnify the unemployment problem.

- "A review of the last 20 years of the Bureau of Labor Statistics' curious operations makes it clear that

the claimed rise in unemployment from recession to recession has, to a large extent, been engineered. And now the process of juggling statistics to show progressive deterioration in the U.S. economic system is about to move another step forward . . ."

If author Daniel has proof of his charges he will have an opportunity to present them to a committee of Congress. Sen. William Proxmire (D., Wis.), chairman of a subcommittee on statistics of the Joint House-Senate Economic Committee, said a hearing will be held, probably in December.

Meanwhile, a number of well-respected people in business, labor and academic fields have risen to the defense of Ewan Clague, Commissioner of Labor Statistics. They feel that Daniel has actually questioned his honesty and integrity.

But Clague, one of the nation's top statisticians, can defend himself pretty well. Point by point he has refuted the arguments of his antagonists.

For his critics on the Wall Street Journal, on the question of teenagers, he points out that in June 1961, 2.5 million youngsters came out of school looking for work. Some were interested in permanent jobs; others only wanted summer jobs. About 1.6 million found jobs while 900,000 were still looking for work by the middle of the month.

"We count as employed those who got jobs," says Clague. "Why leave out those who didn't get jobs?"

As to married women listed as unemployed, Clague notes that over 80 percent are actually looking for full-time jobs—not part-time. If you omit the 150,000 looking for part-time jobs it would make little dif-

ference in the total picture.

To answer Daniel, Clague wrote to the editor of the Reader's Digest, DeWitt Wallace, saying that the article's conclusions, "being wholly unsupported by the facts are unpardonable."

Clague relates how the "nonpolitical direction and operation (of the BLS) have been so jealously guarded by successive Presidents that only six commissioners have been appointed since 1884."

Just why Daniel singled out BLS is hard to understand. Clague says that until two years ago BLS had no connection with the collection, tabulation or publication of unemployment figures. Therefore, it's a mystery how BLS could be involved in a conspiracy for 20 years.

"The ultimate responsibility for definitions and methods has never rested either with the Bureau of Labor Statistics or the Bureau of the Census, which actually collects and tabulates the information, but in the Bureau of the Budget," said Clague.

"In settling definitional questions the Bureau of the Budget has consulted all principal government agencies, persons outside government interested in figures and distinguished statisticians attached to universities and private research institutions."

Legitimate questions have been raised before relative to established procedures adopted by the government in the collection and reporting of employment and unemployment figures. But to question the honesty and integrity of an entire agency and its officials poses a far more serious problem.



## 'Biggest Turnout Ever' Ratifies Drug Store Wage Pacts for 5,000

NEW YORK CITY—A huge turnout of Local 1199's Drug Division members voted overwhelmingly on Oct. 1 to approve newly-negotiated two-year agreements with 2,000 independent and chain stores here and in suburban Nassau and Suffolk counties, Pres. Leon J. Davis reported.

The new agreements, covering 5,000 drug store employees, were negotiated with four New York City independent store associations, the Nassau-Suffolk Pharmaceutical Association and with the Whelan and Liggett drug chains.

"Overall the contracts equal what was won in the last agreement," Davis said. "In view of the industry's problems, we won a good deal."

Pharmacists in the independent stores won a \$5 weekly increase Oct. 1 and another \$5 next Oct. 1, while the hiring minimum was raised to \$135 a week now and to \$140 next Oct. 1. Drug, cigar and sales clerks with five years' experience won \$8 raises over the two years and an \$8 boost in minimums, while clerks with two years of service got \$6 in wages and \$6 in higher weekly minimums.

### \$8 Raise for Cosmeticians

Cosmeticians with five years' service won \$8 a week over two years; cosmeticians with two years' experience, apprentices, cashiers, stockmen, porters in non-fountain stores, drivers and drug deliverymen got \$5, and dishwashers, pantrymen, porters in fountain stores, sodamen, waitresses and fountain store deliverymen got \$4.

The contract with the independent

stores also provides an improved sick leave clause and a fifth day's vacation for employees with six to 12 months' service.

The contracts with the Whelan and Liggett drug chains provide \$5 weekly minimum increases for pharmacists, bringing the hiring rate to \$117 Oct. 1 and to \$122 next Oct. 1. Minimums were raised \$8 over two years for soda chiefs, window trimmers and non-pharmacist assistant managers; \$6 weekly for sales clerks, porters and commissary workers, and \$4 for sodamen.

The union's four bargaining committees were led by Drug Division Dir. George Grotzer. Davis joined the committees in the final stages of negotiations.

The 3,000 drug division members who attended the ratification meetings at Manhattan Center Oct. 1, the day the previous two-year contracts expired, voted to accept the contracts by a margin of better than 10 to 1.

"This was the largest turnout of 1199ers in the union's entire history," Davis said.

Members employed in the Nassau and Suffolk stores met the following day and also voted overwhelmingly to accept the contract.

## 15,000 in Dist. 65 Electing Negotiators for '62 Talks

NEW YORK CITY—More than 15,000 members of District 65 are meeting to elect shop committees in preparation for contract negotiations due early next year.

Contracts covering 5,000 65ers employed at Bloomingdale's and Stern's department stores expire March 1, while 4,000 Gimbel's store employees have a reopening on wages and minimums the same day.

Most of the remaining contracts, covering 6,000 members, expire Feb. 1. These include the Miles, A.S. Beck and National Shoe companies; A. Cohen and Schrans

& Bieber toy and gift firms, the Direct Mail Master Contract Assn; Van Iderstine, Frisch Paint, Lerner and Petrie apparel firms, Nestle-LeMur, Mado, Century Oxford and Sanita.

Pres. David Livingston, Exec. Vice-Pres. Bill Michelson and other top officers of the union will head the '65 negotiating teams.



Marching on the picketline, with a total of 71 years' service at Mueller Macaroni, are Stella Bornegka (l.), employed at Jersey City plant for 37 years, and Katherine Bryce, who has 34 years of service. Other pickets stand at rear.

## 200 at Mueller Macaroni In Third Month of Walkout

JERSEY CITY, N.J.—More than 200 members of Local 262 are beginning their third month on the picketline in the strike at Mueller Macaroni Co. The walkout began Aug. 10 when the workers overwhelmingly rejected an inadequate company offer.

No sign of settlement is yet in sight, union leaders reported, despite the offer of mediation by federal, state and city authorities. Mueller's management has refused to meet with union negotiators on neutral ground, insisting that the union committee go through the picketline

to meet in the company's offices.

Around-the-clock picketlines are being maintained at the Mueller plant. Jersey City's Mayor Tom Cangelmi, concerned over the protracted strike, asked union and management representatives to come to his office, and offered to help settle the dispute. The company rejected this offer, as it had previous offers by the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service and the New Jersey State Mediation Board.

The walkout began after a membership meeting on Aug. 9 voted by a margin of 137 to 27 to reject the firm's final offer and strike. Mueller's had offered wage increases of 8 cents an hour immediately and 7 cents next year in a two-year contract.

The Mueller workers demanded at least 23 cents in wage increases over the two years, as well as a fourth week's vacation after 15 years employment and improvements in working conditions.

At a meeting of the Mueller strikers on Sept. 14, a resolution was unanimously adopted pledging "to carry on as long as necessary in order that we may bring this strike to a successful conclusion and victory."

The strikers also reaffirmed their confidence in and support of their union, and denounced the company's refusal to meet with their negotiating committees.

## N. E. RWDSU Wins Another Election: 13-7 at Pepsi

METHUEN, Mass.—The New England Joint Board kept up its hot organizing pace by winning an NLRB election among the 25 employees of the Pepsi-Cola Metropolitan Bottling Co. here Sept. 19, Joint Board Sec.-Treas. Irving J. Rich reported.

Thirteen workers voted for the NEJB, seven against, and five voters did not cast ballots. Joint Board Pres. Joseph H. Honan, Vice-Pres. Joseph S. Casey and Rich organized this group.

"Chalk up another one for the NEJB," said Rich.

The Joint Board has organized more than 350 workers during the past seven months. NLRB elections among an additional 167 workers at three shops in the Boston area are still to come.

## Driver-Salesman Rights Upheld In Arbitration

MELROSE, Mass.—The New England Joint Board has won an important arbitration award in a dispute with the Coca-Cola Co. here, Joint Board Pres. Joseph H. Honan reported.

A three-man arbitration board ruled that the company violated the contract when it failed to pay required guarantees to driver-salesmen as a result of changes in routes.

The driver-salesmen will receive up to \$500 in back pay, Honan said.

Testifying for the union at the hearing were Local 513 Pres. Joseph N. Gildes, shop steward Charles E. McGovern, Joint Board Sec.-Treas. Irving J. Rich and Honan.

Joint Board Vice-Pres. George S. Mooney was the union's representative on the three-man panel.



FOR GREATER NEW YORK FUND: Several hundred members of Local 1-S, employed at Macy's Department Store in New York, crowd the Herald Square store's cafeteria for breakfast briefing that kicks off joint company-union campaign for the Greater New York Fund. Pres. Sam Kovenetsky and Macy Pres. Arthur Manchec were among speakers at the breakfast.



## Educational Conference Set Oct. 21-22 in Chicago

CHICAGO, Ill.—Seventy-five to 100 RWDSU local union leaders from the Chicago Joint Board, Local 194 and locals in Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri and Indiana are expected to attend a weekend educational conference run by the International Union at the Pick-Congress Hotel here Oct. 21 and 22.

The four-session conference will discuss labor

legislation, Social Security changes, the legislative outlook for the second session of the 87th Congress, political activity, welfare and pension programs and local union grievance, arbitration and negotiating procedures.

RWDSU Pres. Max Greenberg and Exec. Vice-Pres. Alex Bail will address the conference. Editor Max Steinbock of The Record is serving as conference coordinator.

The conference is the third in the current series of conferences sponsored by the International Union in cooperation with the AFL-CIO Education Department.

Previous conferences were held at Boston March 4 and 5 for New England members and at Dearborn, Mich. April 15 and 16 for other Midwest members.

## 70 Strike Candy Firm In Ohio for 1st Pact

COLUMBUS, O.—Seventy newly-organized members of Local 379 struck the P. S. Truesdell Candy Co. Sept. 20 after four months of negotiations failed to produce a satisfactory contract offer from the company, Int'l Rep. Gene Ingles reported.

"At a membership meeting Tuesday, Sept. 19 the company's final offer was rejected due to its insistence on the open-shop and inadequate hourly rate increases," Ingles said.

### More Dough in Bakery Pact

SOUTH POINT, O.—Members of Local 21 have won a new two-year agreement with the Ohio Valley Baking Co. here, Int'l Rep. Edgar L. Johnson reported.

Hourly-rated employees, including shipping and garage workers and transport drivers, won 10 cents an hour retroactive to July 10 and another five cents next May 28.

Retail route salesmen, who work a six-day week, will have one additional day off with pay every four weeks as of July 17 and two days off as of Jan. 1, 1962. In addition, the delivery trucks will be loaded for the salesmen.

"The route men are very well pleased with the truck-loading and paid days off, which they never had before," Johnson said.

### 10c Raise at Dow Cheese

FOND DU LAC, Wis.—Twenty members of Local 341 have won 10 cents hourly and fringe benefits in a two-year contract with the Dow Cheese Co., Reg. Dir. John Capell reported.

The agreement provides a general increase of five cents an hour retroactive to May 1, another five-cent boost May 1, 1962 and four hours call-in pay. The company will also replace glass broken on the job.

The strike vote, which had been passed at a previous meeting, was at once invoked and at 6:30 Wednesday morning pickets were set at the plant entrance.

The company has been trying to lure the workers in, recall former employees and hire scabs. Only three employees have gone back but the company has gotten a dozen new workers to scab and is bringing them to the plant in an old school bus.

"Our major problem is scabs," Ingles said. "They crawl out from under the rocks. They're scabbing for \$1.15 an hour. Can you beat that?"

Ingles said that the union defeated a company attempt for an injunction to limit picketing in Columbus' Probate Court. After hearing union attorney David Clayman and Ingles explain that the union has four pickets and an international representative at the plant gates from 6:30 a. m. to 6:30 p. m., Judge Draper refused to grant the injunction.

Federal Mediator J. H. Montoney, who took part in last-minute efforts to prevent the walkout, was trying to arrange a meeting at The Record's presstime.

Local 379 won an 82 to 12 NLRB election victory at the candy plant May 17 after an organizing campaign during which Truesdell was found guilty of unfair labor practices. Negotiations for a contract began in June.

Int'l Rep. Vern Ulery is in charge of the strike.



**SUNNY VIGIL:** Local 379 members man picketline at P.S. Truesdell Candy Co. in Columbus after negotiations for the unit's first contract broke down last month. (Story at left.)

## 4 Dairies Organized by '379'

COLUMBUS, O.—Eighty-seven employees of four dairies in southeastern Ohio and West Virginia have joined Local 379 in a fresh new spate of organizing, it was reported by Int'l Rep. Bill Kee.

The local has applied to the NLRB for certification as bargaining agent of the 30 employees of the Cambridge Dairy, Cambridge, O.; 25 employees of the Town and Country Dairy in Warwood, W. Va.; 20 employees of the Hill Crest Dairy, Cadiz, O., and 12 employees of the Greyhound Post House in Newcomers-town, O.

"I am certain that when these people are permitted to vote in a government-conducted secret ballot election that Local 379 will have four additional units," Kee said.

The Town and Country workers were formerly members of another union, but were dissatisfied and applied to the RWDSU local for membership. Employees

of the three other units had not previously been organized.

### Correcting The Record

DETROIT, Mich.—Reporting the end of Local 297's 17-week strike at Vernors Ginger Ale Inc., The Record's Sept. 10 issue stated that the union won wage increases ranging from 12 to 33 cents.

Actually, the three-year agreement provides a minimum raise of 18 cents—six cents annually for three years—for unskilled workers, and an additional four cents for craftsmen, bringing the latter wage increases of 30 cents, or 10 cents a year. Machine adjusters won additional wage adjustments.

## Chicago Candy Walkout Won

CHICAGO, Ill.—Sixty-five members of the Chicago Joint Board won a two-year contract Sept. 27 after a nine-day strike ended a nine-month stall by the Crystal Pure Candy Co., Joint Board Pres. Henry Anderson reported.

The union members won 2 cents retroactive to Jan. 1, another three cents as of May 1 and three cents more Jan. 1, 1962 and a third week's vacation after 10 years of service. The maximum vacation was formerly two weeks.

"The vacation was a bigger issue than the money," Anderson said. "Practically 90 percent of the people will be getting the three weeks next year."

Eloise Stewart, a federal conciliator, helped the company and union reach agreement Sept. 27. It was ratified unanimously by the workers the same day.

Crystal Pure management had not tried to operate the plant while the strike was on.

The union had been in negotiations with Crystal Pure since January, when the union's two-year contract expired, but the company stalled the talks up to the strike's start.

The Crystal Pure negotiating committee was made up of William Green, chief steward; Donna Byrd, Willie Mays, Savannah Adams, Anna Lee Cates, Lonny Gully, Joint Board Reps. Carl Sanzone and Manuel Galladora and Anderson.

## Local 462 Approves Mattress Pact

ANDERSON, Ind.—The members of United Production Workers Local 462 have unanimously ratified the terms of an improved one-year agreement with the Anderson Mattress Co., Int'l Rep. Al Bregnard reported.

The new contract provides a 5-cent an hour increase across-the-board, improved piece work rates, half holidays Dec. 24 and Dec. 31, and improved hospitalization coverage.

The negotiating committee was composed of Pres. Mary Geiger, Vice-Pres. Gene Leach, Chief Steward Grady Woodward, Hattie Muncy, Louis Weston and Bregnard.



**THEY CAN REST NOW:** Posing in front of pile of mattresses are members of Local 462's negotiating committee, which won 5-cent hourly boost, improved piece work rates and two half-holidays in new one-year contract with Anderson Mattress Co. Committee included Grady Woodward, Hattie Muncie, Pres. Mary Geiger, Louis Weston and Gene Leach.



# New Pay Floor Boosts Rates In Memphis

By LEE LASHLEY  
Local 19 President

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—The minimum wage law that went into effect Sept. 3 brought a big boost in pay to many members of Local 19, especially to the cotton compress workers. We negotiated better agreements this time than we did when the minimum went to \$1 an hour.

Pay checks went up for some by \$5 a week or better. This brought the common labor rates so close to skilled labor rates that other classifications were upped by at least \$2 per week in order to keep a spread between common and skilled labor.

We have a serious problem with turnover in compresses here in Memphis, but in spite of this we intend to gain further improvements.

The committee that handled the negotiations at Federal Compress included brothers Leroy Boyd, Elbert Brawley, Walter McKinney and Robert Worrell. The Gulf Atlantic committee included brothers Aaron Chandler, James Lee Brown and Clint Turner. I assisted both committees.

We have not as yet settled at Memphis Compress because we are not in agreement on the spread between various wage rates.

## Nutrena, Hollywood Contracts

We had a wage reopener at Nutrena and after hard and spicy negotiations we were able to get an increase of seven cents, with five cents effective Sept. 28 and 2 cents Jan. 1. This brings the minimum to \$1.64. The negotiating committee included brothers Eddie Strong, Willie Brown, Ben Ingram, George Jones with my assisting.

We signed a contract with Buckeye for their Hollywood plant that brought the minimum to \$1.60. The workers there got 3 cents on the bottom, five cents for the next bracket, seven cents for the next and nine cents for the top, which brought the top skilled labor to \$2.75. The negotiating committee included brothers William Lynn, Earl Fisher, Roy Caldwell, W. W. Price, A. R. Adair and Dave Ruff.

We have contracts open at Swift, Quaker and Allied. We will be negotiating there this month and I am sure we will do as well there or a little better with the cost-of-living still rising.

## Miami Local 1010 Settles 4-Store Benhil Contract

MIAMI, Fla.—Assisted by RWDSU Pres. Max Greenberg, Local 1010 reached an agreement with Benhil's Men's Wear Stores here for 12 employees of the chain's four stores in this area, Int'l Rep. Harry Bush reported.

The contract provides that the company pay \$3.50 weekly for each employee into the Southeast RWDSU Employee-Industry Welfare Plan, covering each worker for \$6,500 life insurance, family hospitalization and surgical coverage and sick benefits up to \$50 a week for as long as 13 weeks of any one illness.

"Considering business conditions and the fact that most of this industry is still unorganized, this was a real victory," Bush said.

The Benhil employees voted unanimously to accept the new contract.

"Pres. Greenberg's intervention in the negotiations helped establish a better working relationship between the company and the union," Bush said. "He clarified some issues that were rubbing both sides through lack of understanding each other's problems fully."

Ben Roth, president of Benhil's, headed the company negotiating committee.

## New Strength Brings Better Contract Offer

# In-Plant Drive at Amer. Tobacco Pays Off

CHARLESTON, S.C.—An in-plant organizing drive has strengthened Local 15-A's bargaining position for 900 employees in its current contract talks with the American Tobacco Co. here, Int'l Rep. Larry Larsen reported. Since the negotiations began last month, the local has signed up 42 new members.

"We signed up the people in less than one week in the plant," Larsen said. "Members on the floor are taking an active part in signing up the new people."

The organizing drive started after the union members began meeting to consider American Tobacco's first contract proposals, which were rejected as inadequate. The company originally offered 10 cents in wages and other improvements in a three-year contract.

When the Local 15-A members met to consider the company's offer, Reg. Dir. Irving Lebold said, they decided to fight for 15 cents an hour and other benefits in a one-year agreement.

"The members saw there was money there," he said.

He also noted that the union had not been as strong as it should have been.

"When you can organize 42 new members in one week, you can see how soft we'd been," Lebold said.

## Company Offer Improved

As a result of the union's growing strength and militancy, American Tobacco raised its contract offer. The company's most recent offer was a two-year contract with 10 cents in wages, a third week of vacation after 10 years instead of 12, a seventh paid holiday, sick benefits of \$24 weekly instead of \$20, 13 classification increases, improved progres-

sion scales and an irrevocable check-off. "We've been fighting for that irrevocable check-off here for years," Larsen said.

At a second series of departmental meetings the Local 15-A members instructed their 18-member bargaining committee to go back and negotiate a better contract. The local's two-year contract expired Sept. 24 but the union extended it for 30 days to allow negotiations to continue.

American Tobacco manufacturers Golfers and Roi-Tan cigars at its Charleston plant.

## Va. Local Accuses Hospital

SUFFOLK, Va.—Charging discrimination against Local 26 by the Louise Obici Hospital, administrators of the Local 26 Security Plan are putting money owed to the hospital in escrow in a bank, Pres. Lock J. Parker reported. The basis for the plan's action is the admission by hospital authorities that Blue Cross gets lower rates than the Security Plan.

"In the past the Plan has always paid its members' bills to the hospital promptly," Parker said. "We don't see how the hospital management can justify giving Blue Cross lower rates. The Plan has also made it possible for many workers to pay the hospital instead of being charity patients, but the hospital charges the Plan top rates. The hospital officials should feel a moral obligation if not a legal obligation to the workers and their families in this community and stop their discriminatory practices toward the '26' Security Plan."

The plan, which started operating in 1952, covers 1,500 workers at Planters Nut & Chocolate Co. and 160 workers at Lummis & Co. for family hospitalization, surgery, maternity benefits, dismemberment, death, accident and sick benefits.

## 20 Cents Won at New Orleans, Atlanta Plants

# Blue Plate Special: New Pact a Tasty Dish

NEW ORLEANS, La. — Locals 315 and 503 have jointly negotiated a three-year contract with Blue Plate Foods Inc., Int'l Rep. Paul Fourcade reported. The locals won 20 cents an hour across-the-board, increased fringe benefits and improved working conditions for 140 Blue Plate employees in New Orleans, represented by Local 503, and 110 employees in Atlanta, represented by Local 315.

"While we felt the company should have offered higher wage increases, we feel we negotiated one of the best agreements in the history of our bargaining with the company," Fourcade said.

The negotiations opened in Atlanta in August and were completed here Sept. 20. Members of both locals ratified the agreement at meetings in each city two days later.

The contract's first year gains provide a 7-cent an hour wage increase, a company-paid \$1,000 life insurance policy and pension improvements that reduce eligibility for retirement from 25 to 20 years' service, set the minimum pension at \$25 monthly, compute pensions on the basis of the final seven years of employment instead of 10 and provide a \$50 monthly payment for employees totally and permanently disabled after 15 years' employment.

## Second, Third Year Gains

During the second year the agreement provides a 6-cent wage boost, three days' condolence leave in case of death in the immediate family and a \$25 a week disability benefit for 15 weeks after the seventh day of disability.

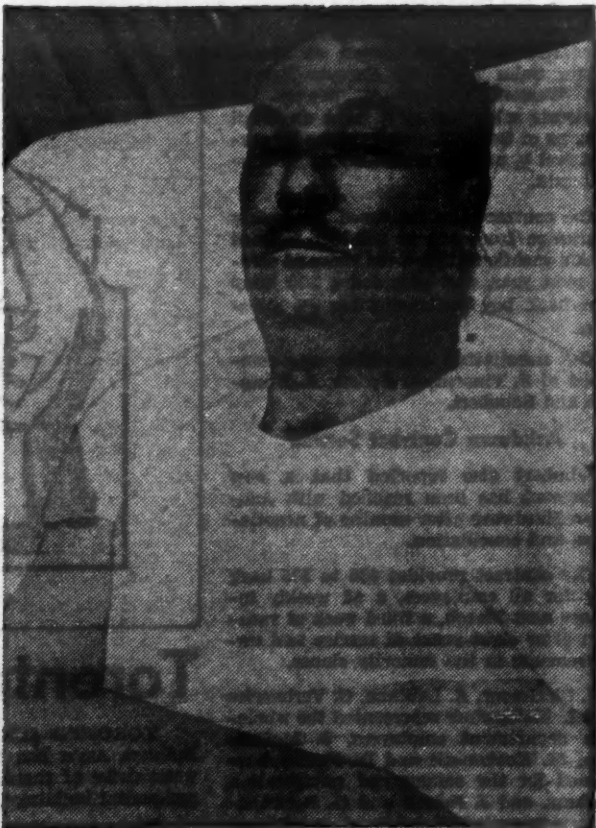
The contract's third year calls for a 7-cent increase, a third week's vacation after 15 years of service and raising the second shift differential from three to five cents an hour.

Other new contract provisions include production and maintenance department porters and maids in the bargaining unit; improve the distribution of overtime on a departmental and seniority basis; permit classified employees to transfer to openings in other departments once in two years; grant employees elected or appointed to union office leaves of absence on a year-to-year basis; lower vacation eligibility from 208 to 171 working days and limit supervisors' work on jobs ordinarily done by members of the bargaining unit.

The two RWDSU locals, which coordinated their bargaining two years ago, had separate two-year contracts that expired Sept. 27.

In the talks at Atlanta, the union was represented by Local 503 Pres. Clifton J. Hernandez and Fourcade for the New Orleans workers and Int'l Rep. Guy Dickinson, shop

chairman Harold Allums, Geneva Thaxton, Ruth Barber and Mose Molloy for the Atlanta employees. When the talks shifted to New Orleans, Allums and Dickinson participated with Hernandez, Fourcade and Local 503 members Shirley Bonnacase, Ruth Stroup and James Spurlock.



**MOB-STYLE BEATING** by gang of 33 toughs in Billijay, Ga., is evident in wounds of Vice-Pres. Ted Benton of Hosiery Workers, who suffered ruptured blood vessel in his head and was reported in serious condition at Erlanger Hospital, Chattanooga, Tenn. Benton and Organizer William W. Rainey, also beaten by mob, went to Billijay at request of workers at Chadbourne-Gotham Hosiery Mill there.



## Greenberg Pledges: 'You'll Not Be Starved Out'

# Vancouver Strikers Vow Fight to Finish

VANCOUVER, B.C.—One hundred and twenty members of Local 535, now tramping the picketlines at Taylor, Pearson and Carson Ltd. for 11 weeks, have pledged to continue as many more weeks as necessary to win a decent settlement.

Int'l Pres. Max Greenberg, who attended a meeting of the officers of Locals 517, 535 and 580 here, told the meeting that the International Union will not allow the Local 535 strikers to be starved out. Int'l Sec.-Treas. Alvin Heaps, Exec. Sec. Jack Paley and Canadian Dir. George Barlow accompanied Greenberg, who has been visiting the union's Canadian locals.

In addition to picketing the strike-bound Taylor, Pearson operations here, Local 535 has extended picketlines to seven other branches of the company, located in Marpole, Burnaby, New Westminster, North Vancouver, Port Alberni, Victoria and Chilliwack.

### Company's Desperate Moves

The effect of the picketing has been shown by the company's desperate efforts to get the workers to desert the union and come back to work on an individual basis. All of the company's efforts have been fruitless.

The strike, which began July 14, is over wages and vacations, with the company insisting on a settlement far lower than that paid by competitive firms. Present wages are approximately 15 percent below the average rates for the industry.

Taylor, Pearson is a wholesale distributor of auto parts and accessories and TV and radio equipment.

Finances is still a matter of concern, with local RWDSU members pledging \$2 every pay day to aid the strikers and their families. The RWDSU strikers also have the full support of the British Columbia Federation of Labor.



UNION PRESIDENT PICKETS: RWDSU Pres. Max Greenberg (c.) and Canadian Dir. George Barlow (l.) join Local 535 pickets Bill Paquette, Cy Cauldwell and Malcolm Abercrombie at picketline in front of Taylor, Pearson shop in Vancouver. Strike is eleven weeks old with no sign of settlement, and workers more determined than ever to hold out until victory.

## Ontario Holds Convention For New Party

TORONTO (CPA) — The Ontario founding convention of the New Democratic Party was under way at the Sheraton-Brock Hotel in Niagara Falls, Oct. 7-9 as this issue of The Record was in the mails.

A number of RWDSU staffers and members, headed by Canadian Dir. George Barlow, served as convention delegates. About 800 to 900 delegates were expected to attend, including representatives of the provincial Cooperative Commonwealth Federation (CCF), New Party clubs and trade unions.

Hon. T.C. Douglas, leader of the New Democratic Party, was to address a public rally on Saturday night of the convention.

The draft constitution to be adopted provides for the election of a provisional leader, president, five vice-presidents and a secretary-treasurer who are the officers of the organization. The provincial executive is to consist of the officers and 10 members elected from the floor of the convention.

### Membership Fees Set

The membership fees for the Ontario section of the party are recommended in a resolution which suggests a general membership fee of \$4 a year, plus \$1 a year for each additional member of the immediate family.

Members of affiliated organizations, on whose behalf 60 cents a year is being paid, can obtain general membership for an additional payment of \$3.50.

Old age pensioners, those who are unemployed or dependent on social welfare can become members on payment of \$1.

The draft program is being presented as a report from the Ontario committee outlining policy on nine major items. These items are auto insurance, education, farming, housing, health, labor, planning, taxation and welfare.

Donald C. MacDonald, CCF provincial leader, threw his hat in the ring to become the first leader of the Ontario section. No competition was yet in sight.

## Gen'l Bakeries, Ashdown Settle in Man.

WNNIPEG, Man.—The Manitoba Joint Council has negotiated new two-year contracts for members employed at General Bakeries and at the J. H. Ashdown Hardware Co. here, Int'l Rep. Chris F. Schubert reported.

"After several months of negotiations, salesmen at General Bakeries and the company finally arrived at an agreement that gives the union members commission increases similar to those negotiated for the salesmen at Toastmaster Sales (formerly Canada Bread) and Weston's Bakery—¼ percent on wholesale sales and ½ percent on retail sales as of Sept. 21, and another ¼ percent and ½ percent next January," Schubert said.

The contract also increased the weekly guarantee from \$70 to \$75, set a third week's vacation after eight years of service next year, and provided a \$20 lump sum back pay settlement for all salesmen.

The negotiating committee was composed of F. Vincent, J. Arnott, A. Atkinson and Schubert.

### Ashdown Contract Settled

Schubert also reported that a new agreement has been reached with Ashdown Hardware after months of negotiations and conciliation.

The contract provides \$30 to \$35 back pay for all employees, a \$2 weekly increase next March, a third week of vacation after eight years of service and improvements in the seniority clause.

J. McGregor, A. LeBlanc, C. Verhaeghe and A. Makarchuk represented the wholesale department employees, J. McLennan, M. Kochenash and R. Finney bargained for the commercial refrigeration workers, and J. Nelson and G. Recksiedler represented Ashdown's retail employees. Schubert assisted the three bargaining groups.

"Negotiations have been extremely tough this year," Schubert said. "There is still a lot of unemployment even at this time of year and the economic situation is poor due to drought on the prairies."



## Toronto Builders Seek Right-to-Work Laws

TORONTO (CPA) — The Toronto Metropolitan Home Builders Ass'n has learned little from last summer's seven-week strike of thousands of immigrant workers in this area's residential building industry.

The association, whose 600 members build at least 80% of the houses in sprawling Metro Toronto, made a new attempt to turn the clock back in a brief to a Royal Commission on labor-management relations in the construction industry.

The association blithely asserted that workers were generally satisfied and exploitation was merely a union-fostered fantasy. The builders also demanded sweeping new curbs on unions, and went on to suggest that unions in the residential construction industry were essentially unworkable.

The one-man Royal Commission, conducted by H. Carl Goldenberg, of Montreal, was established by the provincial government in an effort to seek long-range solutions to problems in the industry.

The housing and apartment building industry in Metro Toronto has been hit by two big strikes in less than a year. The strikes were sparked by thousands of immigrant workers who rebelled against long hours, low pay, lack of grievance procedure and contractors' readiness to ignore both contract provisions and government standards.

More than 10,000 workers were enrolled in six new building trades locals as a result of the two strikes. The builders' brief to the Goldenberg commission seemed to invite a new struggle.

## Mullett Re-elected To Newfie Office

GRAND FALLS, Nfld.—J. C. Mullett, president of RWDSU Local 1060, was re-elected central vice-president of the Newfoundland Federation of Labor at its 25th annual convention here recently.

The 72 delegates, representing the federation's 20,000 members on the island, voted by a resounding majority to support the New Democratic Party and condemned the anti-labor laws sponsored by the provincial government of Premier Smallwood.

A highlight of the convention was the unanimous passage of a resolution reaffirming the federation's support of the International Woodworkers of America in its struggle to organize the loggers of Newfoundland.

Other officers of the federation's executive are Esau Thoms, president, W. J. Gillies, secretary-treasurer, and Calvin Normore, Larry Dobbin and Albert Ash, vice-presidents.

The Federation will hold its next convention at the Airlines Hotel in Gander. The hotel's employees are members of Local 1060.



# Unionists Needed for . . .

## feature Section

# U.S. PEACE CORPS

"Already we have received urgent requests for plumbers, electricians, carpenters, and teachers for technical trade schools. Can we meet these requests? Only if the American labor movement can provide the skilled manpower from its ranks to serve abroad . . ."—Robert Sargent Shriver, Director, Peace Corps.

**T**ODAY you can fly from Wichita, Kansas, to Nairobi, Kenya, in the time that it used to take to go from Washington to New York. A citizen in Seattle can telephone a friend in Sao Paulo, Brazil, as easily as he can telephone a friend in San Francisco. Electronic transmission and jet-powered flight have transformed our neighborhood from a few city blocks to the community of nations. As we used to know of our neighbor down the street and help him in time of need, we know now our neighbor on another continent and understand his needs.

The newly developing nations in Asia, Africa and Latin America are looking to the United States to help them achieve a degree of self-sufficiency that they do not now have.

Many of the skills the Peace Corps is being asked to provide can be found in the ranks of the American labor movement. This large body of men and women contains the technicians and specialists that so many emerging nations need as trainers, teachers, and just plain "doers".

These nations need men and women with technical training or with trade, industrial art, mechanics, farming, organizing, teaching, and leadership skills. At least 50,000 jobs need filling today in the 103 underdeveloped areas of the world. The Peace Corps is seeking to fill this manpower gap.

Besides offering a unique opportunity to serve the nation in the cause of peace, the Peace Corps offers American workers unusual opportunities for self-development. They will return with knowledge of other languages, knowledge of the customs and traditions of the people who speak those languages, and knowledge of the economy, political organization and geography of the countries in which they served. Peace Corps Volunteers, in other words, will be better able to participate in and meet the demands of today's world.

**A VARIETY OF SKILLS NEEDED:** Skill will be a major factor in selecting Peace Corps Volunteers from the ranks of American labor. Each Volunteer must be able to do a specific job well. He will either do that job himself in a specific place or teach others how to do it. Because most of the world's scientific literature is in English, his or her job may be to teach English to future science students. He may train apprentices in a specific skill, or be a farm equipment mechanic, an electrician, a plumber, a construction foreman, a diesel engine mechanic, a printing plant supervisor, a lathe operator, an air conditioning specialist, or a railroad traffic manager.

Many new nations also need librarians, social workers, administrators, accountants, bookkeepers, business management experts, and so on. The list eventually could very well include a high percentage of the occupational skills in the United States today.

**WHAT WILL IT BE LIKE?** Working in an underdeveloped land for two or three years may become routine and sometimes frustrating to the Volunteer who is looking for travel and excitement. Yet, Volunteers will meet new people and deal with new problems, live simply—perhaps even under primitive conditions at times—eat simply, and do their own repairs.

However, they will not, as some people think, "go native", but they certainly must be prepared to live at generally the same level as many of the people they will be working with, often in isolated areas.

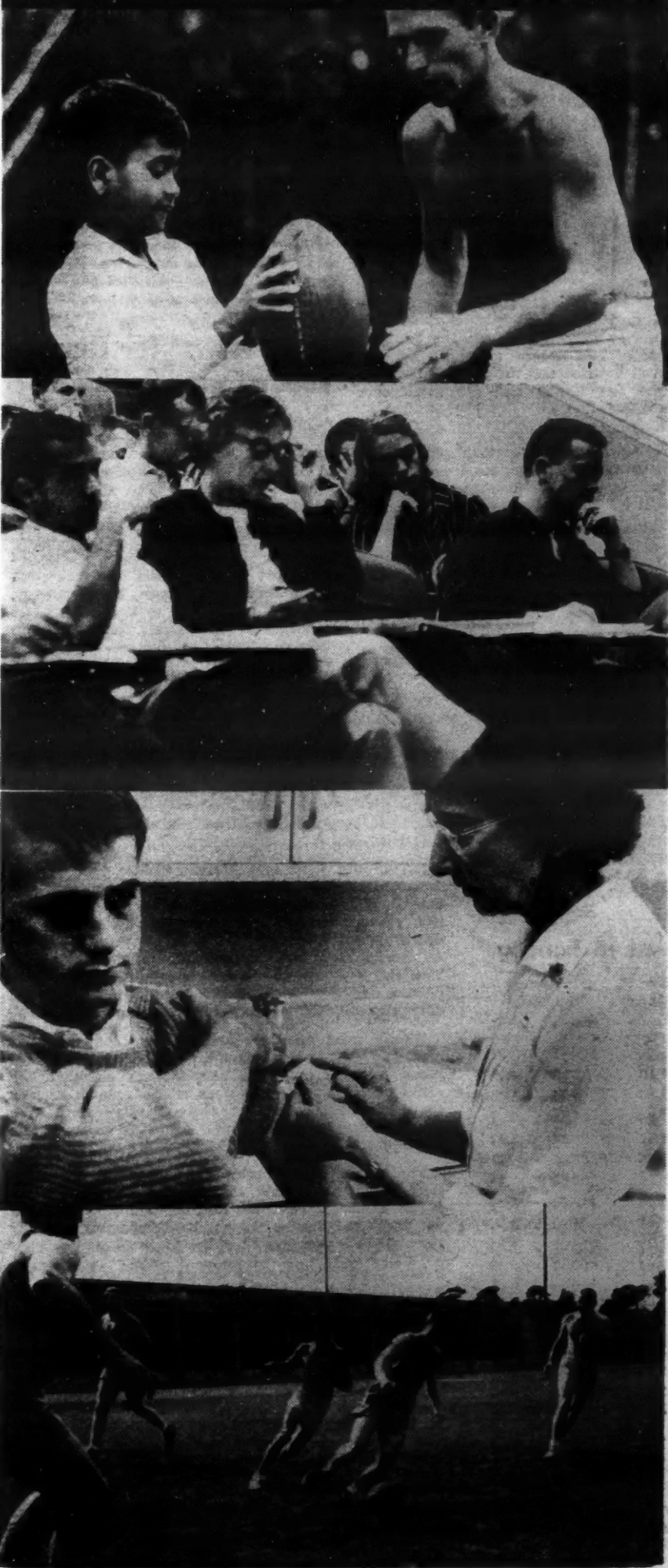
Volunteers will not have to have a knowledge of a foreign language in order to qualify for selection. They will receive instruction in the language and culture of the country to which they are assigned in the Peace Corps training program.

**PAY, ALLOWANCES, TRAVEL LEAVE:** During training and overseas service, all expenses—including travel, food, clothing, housing, medical care, and incidentals—will be paid by the Peace Corps. Upon completion of Peace Corps service, Volunteers will receive a readjustment allowance equal to \$75 for each month of service. Volunteer Leaders will receive slightly higher living allowances and a larger readjustment allowance. Volunteers and Volunteer Leaders will receive 30 days leave with allowances each year and will get a small additional allowance for travel from their duty stations to learn more about the country.

The draft deferment granted Volunteers will be continued following their Peace Corps Service if they engage in activities considered to be in the national health, safety or interest. The Peace Corps has established a career planning service to assist Volunteers who have completed their service to plan their future—either through additional education or placement in jobs for which they are best suited.

**WHO MAY APPLY:** Any American citizen over 18 may apply for service with the Peace Corps. There is no upper age limit. Married persons with no dependent children will be accepted if both can do needed jobs as Volunteers. In some cases, married persons with dependents will be chosen as Volunteer Leaders. Volunteers must be in excellent physical and mental health, emotionally mature, and upright in their personal conduct. A college education is not necessary. Many crafts of the kind learned on the job or in apprenticeship courses will be needed.

**HOW DO I APPLY?** By filling out a Peace Corps questionnaire. Write to the Peace Corps, Washington 25, D.C. Ask for the questionnaire, the Peace Corps Fact Book, and the Peace Corps questions and answers folder entitled "What You Can Do for Your Country."







## Says 'Record' Acts In Worker's Interest

To the Editor:

Congratulations on your generally excellent and most informative effort of journalistic endeavour. As a union member who genuinely appreciates and respects the achievements of the trade union movement in the cause of the worker, your paper is enjoyed very much.

I am deeply concerned and vitally interested in the efforts of Canadian labor and all Canadians of good will to bring to our country responsible government. As such, I was pleased to read the letter in The Record by T. F. Caldwell of Chicago (Aug. 27) about the need for a real labor party in America.

The old truth that workers everywhere have a common interest and a common bond grows in strength with each passing day. The need for, and the right to, social and economic justice knows no boundaries. I hope that reader Caldwell and all members of American labor will wish us well.

I enjoyed very much Henri Percikow's poem, "The Forgotten Man".

RAY J. FLOOD  
Sydney, Nova Scotia

## Peace Economy Plan Seen Needed Now

To the Editor:

President Kennedy challenged the Soviets to a "peace race" to replace the present arms race when he spoke at the United Nations on Sept. 25. The stock market fell 5.89 points.

Was the President in earnest?

If he means business, then the Kennedy Administration must develop and present to us a detailed plan for a conversion to a peace economy. This step

would show the world that we are serious. It would assure the American people that dismantling of our war industry would not mean astronomical unemployment.

Putting such a plan into effect apace with reduction in armaments spending (now \$45 billions annually) would enable us to wipe out our festering slums, revamp our public school system, and build, equip and staff hospitals fit for human beings (Bellevue in New York City is a scandal). A portion of the savings could be used for an expanded program (correctly administered) to reduce the now widening gap between the "hungry nations" and the affluent minority of this world.

In the President's UN speech he said, "Political sovereignty is but a mockery without the means of meeting poverty and illiteracy and disease."

The suggested plan might even mean a reduction in taxes somewhere along the line.

JOHN PAUL ALEXANDER  
New York City

## Appreciates Call To Vote in Michigan

To the Editor:

Aldo Vagnozzi, editor of the Michigan AFL-CIO News, was very appreciative of the fine article you ran in the Aug. 27 RWDSU Record urging your members in Michigan to vote in the Constitutional Convention election that was held Sept. 12.

We were not too successful in this election, but we feel that if more international union papers had followed your example by urging members to vote, the election might have turned out a little different.

DON STEVENS  
Michigan State AFL-CIO  
Detroit, Mich.

## My Country

From distant lands  
The people came—  
They kissed the soil—  
They sealed a vow  
For man's freedom.

### Memories

Awaken my kinship  
For men who carved  
From the wilderness  
Freedom.

They germinated a crop  
Of immortal sons,  
A people unsung,  
Who lived and died  
With unbent knee.

HENRI PERCIKOW  
New York City

## Hits Tax-Free Living Of Movie Stars Abroad

To the Editor:

I read with great interest the article "Sharing Our Wealth" in the Sept. 24 issue of The Record, about the gap between the rich and the poor. Thank God some one finally had the intelligence to notice it.

I am surprised that no one has noticed how some of our American movie actors are living in foreign tax-free countries while making millions in the moving picture industry here.

While they do this, we, the poor workers, must live here and pay our taxes here. For us to live in another country and work in this country would be breaking the law. So why should it be less so for them? I for one, a poor worker, would like to know.

A POOR TAXPAYER AND WORKER  
New York City

## Urges More Letters From Young Readers

To the Editor:

I appreciate the fact that you print my letters nearly every time I send you one. It's nice to know that a union member can make his opinion known—even when it's unpopular—in his union paper.

However, I notice that some of us veteran letter-writers keep appearing on your "Floor is Open for Discussion" page. It seems to me there should be more letters from a wider variety of members, especially the younger ones. I'm sure you would welcome them, and I know that readers like myself would enjoy reading them.

T. F. CALDWELL  
Chicago, Ill.

EDITOR'S NOTE: The Record takes this opportunity to re-state its policy—all letters are welcome, and as many as possible will be printed in each issue. Naturally, we'd like to have younger members write to us, as well as the old-timers. All we ask is that you keep letters fairly brief, and that you identify yourself. Names of writers will be withheld on request.

## 'Best News' for Him: Labor Party in N.Y.C.

To the Editor:

The best news I've heard in many a moon is the formation of a labor party in New York City—the Brotherhood Party. I wish there was such a party on a national level. It's really about time that working men and women had their own political party, and elected their own people to office. Sometimes the Democrats put up candidates who represent the interests of workers, but—let's face it—most politicians in both parties are beholden to big business, and that's who they represent.

ARNOLD ROSE  
New York City

# Wages Rise Faster Than Costs—Is Recession Over?

By SIDNEY MARGOLIUS

Consumer Expert for The Record

After having lived through a cycle of boom-bust-and-recovery during the past two years, how is your family making out financially?

If you're typical, you're now making at least some small progress, according to a new comparison of wages and living costs in 20 cities made for this department by Kate Papert, consultant on living costs and industrial earnings.

Miss Papert brought up to date the family budget worked out in 1959 by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The new figures shown in the chart on this page should be considered only an estimate of current living costs in the various cities. But they are a pretty close approximation. The figures show that in the average city, living costs for a family of four with a boy of 13 and a girl of 8, have gone up \$1.84 a week, while average industrial wages have gone up \$4.56.

However, average wages still lag far behind even the Government's modest budget. This budget is truly modest. It allows for a five-room house, for buying a three-year-old car every three years, a new coat every other year for the wife and one suit every three years for Papa. For medical care, the budget is not merely economical, but dangerously limited. For example, it allows only 1½ dental exams and cleanings a year for all four persons.

But modest as the budget is, the average worker in these 20 cities still falls \$18.86 a week short of earning enough to pay for it. In 1959, he lacked \$21.34. The best you really can say is that working families are a little less worse off this year.

In fact, only in Houston and Detroit does the typical family earn enough to pay for the budget, or in the case of Houston where wages have boomed \$9.28 a week since '59, more than enough. In some of the biggest cities, the disparity between wages and living costs is startling. The average Boston worker falls short \$32

a week of earning enough for the modest budget. In New York, which is actually a comparatively modest-cost city because of its still-continuing rent controls, wages are so far below average that the gap between earnings and costs is \$30. In Chicago, the gap is \$26.

## Living Costs Compared to Earnings\*

CITY	Budget for Family of Four		Average Earnings	
	Weekly Cost	Increase Since 1959	Weekly Wage	Increase Since 1959
Houston, Tex.	\$103.89	\$ .62	109.88	\$9.28
Atlanta, Ga.	109.09	1.19	83.39	.43**
Scranton, Pa.	111.78	2.30	66.96	1.29**
Baltimore, Md.	111.94	1.98	97.51	7.91
Philadelphia, Pa.	114.89	1.47	96.14	3.57
New York City	116.19	1.38	86.53	4.73
Kansas City, Mo.	116.98	2.29	96.66	.74
Detroit, Mich.	118.17	1.40	119.62	1.39
Cincinnati, O.	118.25	.94	101.00	3.17
Cleveland, O.	120.64	1.43	110.03	4.55
Washington, D.C.	120.69	2.48	100.47	5.35
Minneapolis, Minn.	121.25	2.38	100.59	3.15
Pittsburgh, Pa.	121.47	2.26	110.87	8.17
Portland, Ore.	121.56	1.91	100.51	5.44
Los Angeles, Calif.	122.92	2.05	105.87	4.57
St. Louis, Mo.	123.03	2.53	99.79	3.53
San Francisco, Cal.	124.02	2.79	112.78	9.12
Boston, Mass.	124.64	3.16	92.20	5.79
Chicago, Ill.	127.05	.76	100.95	.00
Seattle, Wash.	127.70	1.51	106.77	7.85
Avg. of 20 Cities	\$118.84	\$1.84	\$ 99.98	\$4.56

\* Family includes father, housewife, boy of 13, girl of 8; earnings are average weekly earnings for production workers in manufacturing. Both figures are as of May and June, 1961.

\*\* Decrease.

Scranton, long a depressed area, as usual has the biggest gap—\$45.

The new figures show that Seattle has wrested from Chicago the dubious distinction of being the highest-cost city in the country, although wages there do not lag as far behind earnings. But living costs recently have been rising at the fastest rate in Boston. In fact, Boston may really be the highest-cost city. The BLS chose not to allow for a car in Boston, Philadelphia and New York, arguing that families in those cities tend to rely more on public transportation.

What's most revealing about these figures is that high local wages actually are not the cause of high living costs as much as is sometimes claimed. The difference in wages in various cities is much greater than the difference in living costs. As was true in 1959, the disparity in wages is over twice as great as the difference in budget costs, Miss Papert points out.

For example, living costs are only \$8.48 higher in Detroit than in Atlanta, but the average weekly wage is \$36 higher. It costs the average family \$21 more a week in Boston even though the Bostonian is likely to earn \$18 a week less than the Houstonian.

The disparity in wages occurs not merely because a particular local industry, such as auto, may pay more. Previous studies have shown that in highly-unionized, higher-wage cities like San Francisco, Pittsburgh, Detroit and Cleveland, other local groups share the higher earnings level, including professionals like doctors and teachers and white-collar workers.

Also revealing to people who blame high living costs on high wages is the fact that costs rose in Atlanta and Scranton even though wages went down in those cities the past two years.

Nor are living costs proportionately lower in the low-wage South, or lower in small cities than big ones, as is popularly supposed. It costs more to live in Portland, Ore., or Minneapolis—both with under 500,000 population—than in Philadelphia or New York, and just about as much as in Los Angeles.





On platform at Sept. 25 meeting of Local 1199 Hospital Division are, from left, Mayor Robert F. Wagner, Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Patrick Van Arsdale of Electrical Workers Local 3 (representing his father, Harry, president of Central Labor Council) and '1199' Pres. Leon J. Davis.



Despite sweltering untimely heat, which set a record for Sept. 25, enthusiastic hospital workers filled Hotel Diplomat ballroom to capacity. They cheered reports of progress made in organizing unorganized hospitals, approved move to press for union shop contracts in newly-organized hospitals.

## PROGRESS REPORT ON NEW YORK'S HOSPITAL WORKERS

By BERNARD STEPHENS

How are the hospital workers doing? This question is asked often by people in all parts of the country who observed the much-publicized 46-day strike of the RWDSU's Local 1199 at seven hospitals in New York City in the summer of 1959. They are eager to know how far along the workers have come in organizing, and in improving wages that were \$30 and \$32 a week just two years ago.

How are the hospital workers doing?

The answer, as shown at a tumultuous membership meeting Sept. 25 at the Hotel Diplomat in Manhattan, is: "They're doing fine."

The big turnout heard Mayor Robert F. Wagner hail Local 1199 as "a fighting union which has made a place for itself by sacrifice and struggle." The hospital workers heard him pledge to include voluntary hospital workers under a bill he is pushing in the City Council for a \$1.50 an hour minimum wage for firms doing business with the City (voluntary hospitals receive remuneration from the City for indigent patients).

The hospital workers also cheered to the echo an inspiring call by Rev. Martin Luther King to "keep up the good fight" both for their own freedom from sub-standard wages, and freedom from segregation and discrimination in the North as well as the South.

A report by 1199's Hospital Division Director Bob Burke revealed how far hospital workers have come in the past two years—and the vistas opening up before them as a result of solid organizing progress.

### From 1,000 to 8,000 Members

Two years ago Local 1199 had two hospitals under contract, with perhaps one thousand members in its newly-formed Hospital Division (the Drug Division of Local 1199 was—and still is of course—a solid, powerful union of 6,000 members). Today, teamed up with District 65 in a unique partnership arrangement that has beefed up Local 1199's financial and manpower resources for organizing hospital workers, the Hospital Division has twelve hospitals under contract, including such giants as Montefiore, Maimonides, NYU-University Hospital, and the Chronic Disease Hospital in Brooklyn, biggest of its kind in the country. Membership in the Hospital Division is now nearing the 8,000 mark.

Hospital managements can no longer argue that a union contract will bring "deterioration of patient care." Dr. Martin Cherkasky, director of Montefiore Hospital, one of the nation's biggest, has said flatly, "We're better off with the union," referring to a more stabilized personnel relationship, and happier personnel.

In addition to the twelve under contract, some twenty

hospitals, including such giants as Mount Sinai, are covered by the loose agreement known as the Statement of Policy, under which a Permanent Administrative Committee supervises labor relations and recommends wages and working conditions. The PAC was a compromise which settled the strike of 1959, and was amended in 1960 to eliminate a heavy bias in favor of management.

There has been progress during the two years. Wages have come up to a minimum of \$45 a week. Vacations, sick leave and health insurance have been improved. Grievances are processed in orderly fashion; numerous unfair discharges and layoffs have been reversed, and pay raises denied to individual workers have been secured.

### Wages Still Lag Behind City's

But hospital workers are far from satisfied with the PAC. The union's request that the PAC recommend the same rates for voluntary hospital workers as those paid by the City hospitals—running \$15 to \$25 a week higher for the identical work—was brushed off by the PAC in its 1961 report. Open hearings before the PAC prior to its report, where the workers themselves could argue for decent rates, were denied.

The membership meeting on Sept. 25 marked the growing dissatisfaction with the PAC arrangement, and set the stage for a campaign to secure justice under the PAC—or put an end to the arrangement.

The meeting also marked a turning point in the union's attitude toward hospitals that failed earlier to accept the PAC's jurisdiction, but instead waited until their workers were organized into Local 1199—and then "decided" to accept PAC jurisdiction. They used this as a device for avoiding genuine collective bargaining.

Now the union has announced in unmistakable terms that the PAC "umbrella" is no longer available to these hospital managements. Wherever a hospital's workers are organized, the union is now demanding collective bargaining and a union contract.

Powerful support for Local 1199's goals came at the membership meeting from Mayor Wagner, a key figure in settling both the 1959 strike and the 1960 near-strike. Referring to both situations, the Mayor said: "While we were not able to do all we would have liked to do, we did come a long way in the direction of what, in my opinion, is sure to come—union recognition and collective bargaining in the hospitals."

With its membership at an all-time high, a fine Hospital Stewards Council growing both in numbers and responsibility, and a militant membership which knows exactly what it wants and is determined to get it, the road for the Hospital Division of Local 1199 points onward and upward.



# BEHIND THE ANGOLA UPRISING



By MALCOLM McVEIGH

Much to the dismay of Portugal, and in spite of all her attempts to regulate and control the news, world attention has been increasingly focused on her West African colony of Angola. Angola is virtually in a state of civil war. Conservative estimates list 1,000 whites and about 50,000 Africans dead already, and the rebellion continues. It is reported that 130,000 African refugees have fled to the Congo. Strange as this may seem, observers who have watched the evolution of events in recent years are not surprised at these results. The tragic situation which has developed in Angola seems merely to prove further the truth of the words: "Whatsoever a man soweth that shall he reap." Portugal has sown the seeds of hate, violence, and social injustice for centuries. In the face of increasing agitation and discontent, she has adamantly refused to compromise, to recognize past errors and institute reforms. She has followed the blind policy of sanctioning the status quo, of thinking and saying that what was possible 500 years ago is still possible. She has completely refused to come to terms with the 20th Century and to recognize that a new era has dawned in Africa. The seeds of this great failure are just now coming to their violent maturity.

The underlying causes of African unrest are amazingly numerous and all-encompassing. Every phase of life seems to present some great social problem, gnawing at the very fabric of human relations and demanding reform. It is impossible to single out any one of these problems and say that it is more important than all others. They all contribute to the cancer. Nevertheless, I think that it is fair to say that there is no social or economic practice in Angola which is more divisive or abusive of fundamental human rights than is the forced labor system.

On the international level Portuguese officials quite often deny that forced labor is still practiced in Angola, and it is not unusual for them to produce a mountain of official documents to prove that the system was abandoned many years ago. Of course this is pure and simple propaganda issued for world consumption.

## Forced Labor An Accepted Fact

Interestingly enough, in Angola itself no one would ever think of denying that it still exists because it is so common. Practically no economic activity takes place anywhere without the use of forced labor. In Angola not only is its existence admitted, but it is defended

## Forced Labor System In Portugal's Colony Brings Terror, Death

*Malcolm McVeigh, the author of this article, is an American Methodist minister who served as a missionary in Angola for several years. His first-hand observations on the Angola uprising and its root cause—the forced labor system—were the subject of an article in the October, 1961 issue of the magazine "Africa Today," reprinted here by permission of the publisher.*

as something good. The Portuguese boast of the system as a real blessing, not only for the whites, who would be destitute without it, but also for the Africans themselves. Some, in their more idealistic moments, look upon it as a kind of school where naturally "lazy" people are learning to work. I remember speaking with an administrator in Caxito, a small African town near Luanda, in March; he strongly defended the forced labor system as the only way "to get the men to stop living off their wives." He was careful not to mention the fact that women also have their place in the forced labor program.

According to the system, everyone must work and must show the produce of his work. Most Africans live on and from the land. Therefore one of the major tasks of the African in Angola is to make manifest that he is a productive unit in his own right. He has to prove this to the local authorities. If he is fortunate he may be classified officially as a private farmer and receive a paper, called Modelo J, establishing his status. Anyone who has Modelo J is free to go about his business and develop his farm. Everyone who does not have Modelo J must seek an employer; if he does not find one, one is found for him. It is very difficult to get Modelo J, and for this there are several reasons.

Sometimes there is a real shortage of good land available in a particular area. Certainly if the whole of Angola is considered—14 times larger than Portugal, with a population of less than 5,000,000—there is no national land shortage. But in certain areas, notably in the coffee country, land has become a considerable problem. In Northern Angola, for instance, where most of the heavy fighting is going on, hundreds of white plantations have been carved from African holdings by the simple expedient of the whites registering officially with the Government any land that looked good to them, disregarding completely any African claims to title and ownership. The result is that in many areas there is a considerable shortage of good land, and the Africans are forced to work for those who have it.

In other cases, an African may be producing enough from his own land to qualify for Modelo J, but the local administrative authority, under pressure from the European planters' desire for cheap labor, may refuse to give it to him. According to the law, for instance, an African with 5,000 coffee plants is eligible to be classified as a private farmer. However, throughout the Dembos area, where I traveled extensively last year, I found Africans with 10,000 to 12,000 coffee plants who were still waiting for their Modelo J. They had to work for the European plantation owner, receiving about 35 cents a day, sometimes less, until they finished the daily task. Then if time and energy permitted they would go to their own plantings. In most cases the only thing that really assures the African of receiving Modelo J is the outright permission of the European employer, something which he naturally is very reluctant to give. Consequently most Africans find themselves in the iron grip of a vicious cycle in which they serve as unwilling and poverty-stricken servants, contributing to the growing wealth of a white man whose riches are made possible by both their land and their labor.

## Bribes Paid to Get Workers

Local plantation owners usually maintain a very close relationship with the administrative officials. When a new administrator or *Chefe de Posto* arrives, he is courted and given gifts to make him feel "at home." Most officials freely admit that their salaries are inadequate and that extra income is necessary to maintain their families. Accepting of gifts soon puts even the more well-meaning officials in a compromised position, and later when the call for more laborers is made, it is virtually impossible to refuse. When the coffee harvest begins, the *Chefe de Posto* spends almost all his time "satisfying" the needs of plantation owners for workers. He sends out calls to the villages, either to the local *soba* (an African chief elected by the village) or the *regedor* (an African appointed by the *Chefe* to take charge of the administrative affairs of the village) asking for a certain number of workers, listing the desired number of men and women. If the *soba* or *regedor* fails to supply them, he is usually taken to the post and given corporal punishment.

I talked with a *soba* in Quiculungo who had received 200 palmatorios (a hard hit on the palm by a flat wooden mallet with holes in it) until his arms swelled up to his shoulders and his hands became a bloody mass. He was unable to work for two months afterward. This happened because he had failed to produce the required number of workers. Without effect was his plea that he had already sent everyone available and that it was absolutely impossible to fulfill the demand because there simply weren't so many people. If a *soba* or *regedor* is "clever" (he is not generally considered dishonest) he may gain quite an income protecting his "friends" from the forced labor system.

It would be bad enough if the labor program includ-



the victims of the desires of unscrupulous whites, mulattoes, or blacks. As if all this were not enough, usually women and children are not paid a fixed wage but are given a sort of "tip" at the end of the coffee season, sometimes as little as 50 escudos (less than \$2). When I was in Ucuia in March, I was informed that last year was the first time that women had ever received a regular wage in that area. They received two and a half escudos (about 10 cents) a day for picking a bag and a half (about 200 pounds) of coffee beans. It is little wonder that the coffee country of Northern Angola was the scene of the most violent anti-colonial attacks ever witnessed in Africa.

The work of women and children is not confined merely to the coffee country however. They still serve as the unpaid instruments for the building and repair of most of Angola's roads, and play a vital part in the cotton program. The cotton program is one of the most notorious of the Government's forced crop programs and merits some special mention. Sometimes the system follows the general lines of the practice in the coffee country, the Africans becoming the employees of the large cotton companies. More often, however, the Africans remain private growers working plots of land assigned to them by Government or company officials and are paid a price for their product. The Portuguese Government reserves the right to decide what the people will grow. Sometimes the crop chosen for a particular area is corn, or beans, or peanuts, but most commonly cotton. Overseers are sent to mark out the plots and supervise the planting and cultivating. Having a cordial relationship with the overseer, who is generally noted for his cruelty to "unfriendly" workers, is looked upon as essential. His friendship is gained by gifts of goats or chickens or money if it is demanded.

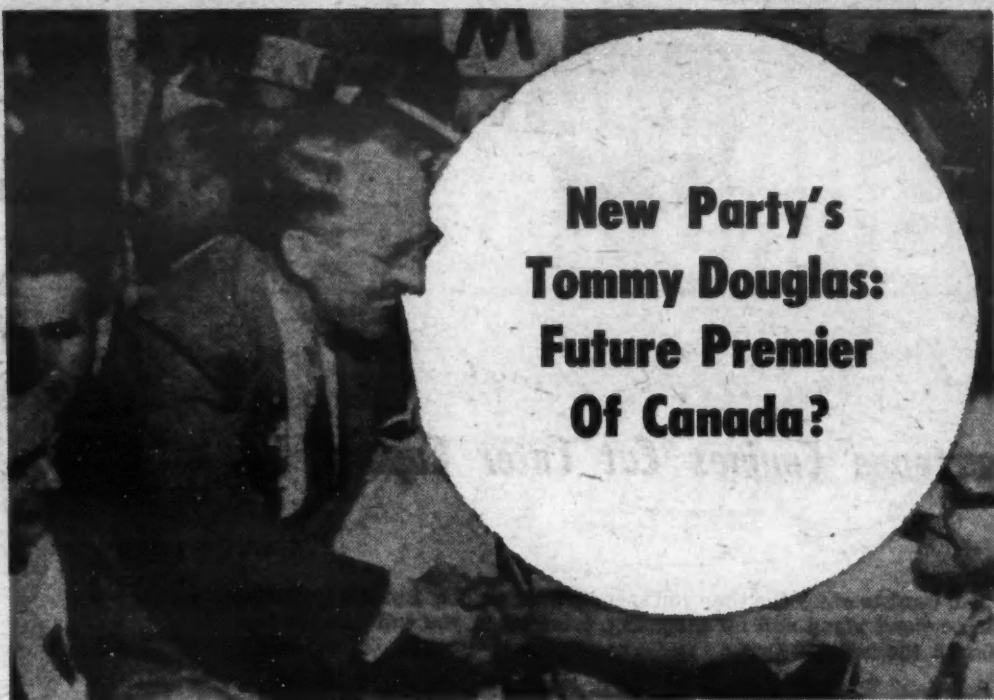
Cotton presents a special problem in that it does well only on certain types of soil and quickly exhausts the mineral resources of the land. In most areas of Angola, since very little fertilizer is used, two years is the maximum time that a particular plot can be used for cotton without a rest. The victims of the cotton program may begin by cultivating near their own village. The following year, however, they may be moved 50 miles away or even farther. Sometimes they are forced to grow cotton in an area where there are no streams or springs to provide water for personal use. Then they must either carry the water long distances or buy it from merchants who have the means of transportation. Lack of water is a common complaint in cotton areas. Food presents a similar problem. Two homes must be maintained or the original one abandoned. Generally the African who is caught in this system, whenever possible, divides the family, leaving some to look after the livestock and cassava fields while others cultivate cotton at a distance. Perhaps the most discouraging part of all is that the reward of their work and sacrifice is usually so meager, because of dishonest scale weights and the low prices paid by local merchants or the cotton companies, that most Africans end the year in debt.

#### Revolt in Baixa de Cassange

This type of situation was the direct cause of the revolt in the Baixa de Cassange area of Angola in February of this year. It was a spontaneous demonstration against the abusive practices of the Cottonag Company, and even most of the Europeans who fled the area expressed sympathy for the plight of the Africans. But the Portuguese army and air force bombed and strafed villages throughout the area, and hundreds, perhaps thousands, of Africans were killed.

Some publicity has been given in the international press to the use of "contract" workers in Angola. The Portuguese maintain that they are hired on a purely voluntary basis; they deny that force is used in their enlistment. Nevertheless, it remains a fact that the principles which govern the Portuguese labor policy are the same everywhere. In many areas there are no nearby European plantations, and in such areas villages are liable to raids in which Africans are picked up and sent off for work in other areas. These "migratory" workers form the backbone of the Angolan labor force and are considered essential to the coffee and sisal crops as well as to the manganese mines, the diamond industry, the railroads, etc. When a Portuguese businessman or farmer needs more labor he generally asks the local *Chefe de Posto* or administrator. Sometimes the latter procures workers through official channels. More often he gets them through his own contacts, thereby making a little personal money on the side. Local graft and the use of the bribe flourish under such circumstances. The most common term of service for a *contratado* is one year at work and six months at home. Following this period (the exact time is not too carefully observed) he is eligible to be taken off for another year somewhere else.

One might have expected that the Portuguese would institute radical reforms following the attacks which have rocked Angola in recent months. Observers, however, have looked in vain for any recognition of error or signs of reform. The fact is that forced labor not only continues but has increased in recent weeks. The Government has rounded up thousands of African "voluntarios" in Luanda and South Angola for the difficult coffee harvest. They still insist that the Portuguese are the only people who know how to colonize properly.



## New Party's Tommy Douglas: Future Premier Of Canada?

By JOAN FLEMING  
For Press Associates, Inc. (PAI)

The hopes of most Canadian trade unionists for social and economic progress on the political front today are riding with the New Democratic Party and its leader, T. C. "Tommy" Douglas.

Meeting Tommy Douglas for the first time is a rare experience. He is personable, witty, dynamic, yet down-to-earth. For 17 years as premier of the province of Saskatchewan, the Honorable Mr. Douglas, 56, has maintained in his own province a model system of government, imitated and envied throughout Canada.

Before agreeing to accept the leadership of the new party, which enters the field with the Liberal, Conservative, and Social Credit parties, Tommy first sought the release of his Saskatchewan constituents who, under his guidance, have pioneered in the fields of social welfare legislation and labor law. Having received their compliance, he plans to resign his premiership next year and devote full time to the duties of his new office.

Tommy Douglas, Scottish by birth, was educated in Canada and the United States. He served an apprenticeship as a printer, joining the Typographers' Union when he was 14. Although he is an ordained Baptist minister, he early went into politics and was elected to the House of Commons of Saskatchewan when he was 29.

In the years since then he has served as Minister of Health and Minister of Cooperation and Cooperative Development.

One of the most dramatic achievements of his career was the adoption by the Saskatchewan legislature of a labor code regarded by many as the most progressive in North America. This code—in a country which has no national labor act—provides for a minimum wage, union shop, check-off of dues, and a labor board for mediation purposes.

#### Government Employees' Rights

It covers employees in private industries as well as government workers. There are no restrictions on political activities of these government employees similar to those under our federal Hatch Act.

Douglas spoke of one employee of his own Saskatchewan government who campaigned against Tommy's party in a recent election and won a seat in the House of Commons, which he holds now, continuing at his government job when the legislature is not in session.

The development of the New Democratic Party began with a resolution submitted to the Canadian Labor Congress (similar to our AFL-CIO) in 1958 by the Oil, Chemical, and Atomic Workers Union. From here the idea was spread by the unions composing the CLC through their local membership. Support was overwhelming. Farm labor, which was the nucleus of the CCF party (Cooperative

Commonwealth Federation) added to the growing impetus. Professional and business people offered their support through newly formed New Party Clubs.

The CLC, which has endorsed the new party, cannot, because of its nature, become a member. Union affiliation with the party is by local, not national, organizations. The party now represents about 250,000 people.

Two weeks ago, 2,000 delegates met at the party's first national convention and christened it the New Democratic Party (rather than the New Party, as had been suggested). Cheers supported Douglas as he pledged the party to reverse the downward drift of the nation's economy and to stimulate economic growth through expansion of the public sector.

#### Non-Marxian Socialism

Slightly defensive when someone from the United States asks him if the NDP is a socialist party, Douglas is quick to define socialism in the non-Marxian sense, comparing it rather with English socialism. He said the need for a new party arose when it became apparent that existing parties weren't doing the jobs that had to be done.

Political democracy is important, said Douglas, but in itself is only one side of the democratic coin. He said that new democracy should be a social and economic democracy superimposed on a political democracy. We now have political democracy, but with it there is an economic dictatorship with control by a relatively few people—who also control the media and contribute to old line parties in order to have some control over legislation.

The NDP, he said, advocates a planned economy. Canada's most serious problem now is the consumer's lack of purchasing power. He pointed out that last year one-third of the nation's income earners did not earn enough to pay income tax—which begins at \$1,000 for single men, \$2,000 for married men.

Yet, Canada is a richly endowed nation. Natural resources are almost unlimited. Technological and managerial skill is available. But sufficient capital is not forthcoming when consumers are unable to buy.

The task of the new party is to mobilize human and material forces of the economy against poverty, ignorance and disease. To relieve the economic ailments of the nation, the party has proposed undertaking a number of public works projects, establishment of a minimum wage standard, and adoption of a national labor code.

Douglas expects the NDP to gain control of some provincial governments within a short time. He is a realist about the chances of success for his party in its national election, which may come next summer. He is convinced, however, that in time the party will win its first national election and select its first prime minister.

There are a great many people who think Tommy Douglas will be that prime minister.



teaching old dogs new tricks

## Courteous Canines Cut Cuter Capers

You want to enjoy the time you spend with your dog. But it's frustrating if he won't stand still for grooming, come when you call him, or return with the ball you toss.

Solution? Whether he's young or old, teach him some new tricks!

You'll find many occasions for being glad you did. Apart from everyday good manners, the training will serve during grooming, veterinarian's examination, and when you want to photograph him looking his best.

A good start is a lesson in simply standing still. Make the dog stand squarely on all four legs as you command "Stand." If he turns his head or tries to move, slap him lightly upward under the chin. Move and set his hind quarters. If he resents any of this, slap him lightly under the chin again while saying, "No! You stand."

How successful have you been in getting your dog to come when called? If this problem is giving you trouble, try the method suggested by one of the nation's outstanding authorities on dog care and training, Clarence C. Fawcett of the Purina Dog Care Center.

He suggests attaching a 45-foot length of light rope to your dog's collar and letting him drag it until he's used to it. Then (wearing gloves if a large dog), grab the end of the rope, speak the dog's name and command, "Come." Jerk the dog to a halt and start pulling him toward you. Even though you may have to force him to come to you, give him plenty of petting and voice praise when he reaches you.

Repeat this lesson with the rope often, under varying conditions, such as when he is rushing to meet someone, eating his supper, or visiting another dog.

"You must use this approach especially when the dog is around the corner and out of your sight," advises Mr. Fawcett. "He'll think he's out of control. Repeat this at different homes, getting people or dogs to bait him into going to a nearby spot out of your sight."

To get your dog to lie down, use the command, "Down." When he is sitting, give this command in a drawn-out tone, at the same time pushing down on his shoulders. Wiggle them to get him off balance, and pull down on his collar.

### Making Your Dog a Retriever

Isn't it frustrating when you're set to play with your dog and throw him a ball, only to have him disappear out of sight with it?

Teaching him to "Fetch" isn't difficult. Sit him at heel, tempt him a little with the ball, then throw it, saying, "Fetch." If he doesn't get the idea at first, take him to the ball, draw his head down, put the ball in his mouth and praise him while returning to the starting point.

Do not let the dog break away from your heel to retrieve until you have told him he can go. When he picks up the ball and returns, make him



sit in front of you and deliver it to your hand when you say "Give." This sort of lesson is interesting and fun for your dog, and has much practical value as well.

Jumping is another trick with practical value worth teaching. Your pet should be able to jump on command onto his grooming table, into the station wagon, and even onto the veterinarian's table if he's big enough to do so.

Start with a small box. Lead your dog to it and say "Up" as you gesture with your right hand and tug lightly at the leash. Or, with the dog at heel, just walk up to a box so that he has to jump on it, each time giving the command.

When you are certain he understands, use a higher box. Then have him practice jumping onto his grooming bench, or into a car.

To add to the fun, let him try jumping a variety of objects—an overturned chair, or a boy or girl kneeling. When he can do this, encourage him to broad jump by placing several children or several objects together for him to clear. This trick will come in handy when you want your dog to jump brooks or other narrow gaps when you take him afield.

For additional tricks that have a practical application, consult the variety of books on dog training at your local library. Or write to the Purina Dog Care Center, St. Louis 2, Missouri, for a free booklet on the subject—"Dog Etiquette."

## The Steward: Front Line Fighting Man For Unionists

SOUTH ST. PAUL, Minn. (PAI)—Rising to the defense of the hard-working union steward—or committeeman—is the publication of Local 167, Packinghouse Workers. The local union publication suggests members ponder these words:

*It is easy to sit in the sunshine  
and talk to the man in the shade . . .  
It is easy to sit in a well made boat  
and tell others how to wade . . .  
It is easy to tell the working man  
how best to carry his pack . . .  
But you never know the weight of the load  
until the pack is on YOUR back!*

Many of us in the labor movement think of our union as a benevolent slot machine: "Just put in the dues, pull the handle, and decent wages and all of the other union goodies come forth, automatically."

Alas, it is not so. It still takes work.

Automation will never take the place of a good shop steward. The steward is the most important man (or woman) in the labor movement. He sees

every member, every job, every grievance every day. Good contracts are not worth their paper and ink if they are not policed—enforced by the steward on the job.

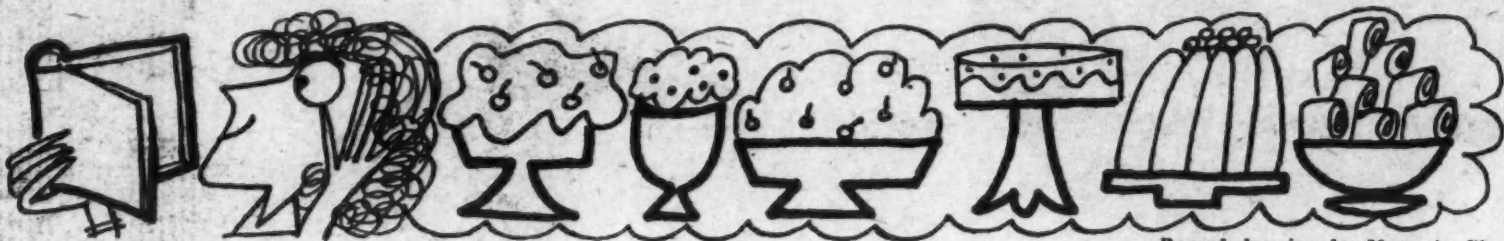
With due respect to officers and international union officers who have important tasks to do, the steward is on the front line representing the membership. To the average union member who seldom comes to a union meeting the steward is the union.

If we have a personal case in court involving \$100, we are looking for a lawyer with training. But every day in our plants we place on stewards the responsibility of winning grievances which may involve thousands of dollars. When the steward does a good job, he seldom is praised. When he does badly, he eats lunch by himself.

All of these things we have said before, and we say them again. A Labor Education program to enlighten our membership and train our stewards is the obvious answer; this is one—by attending your meetings.



# lighter side of the record



—Record drawing by Marjorie Glaubach

## Cook's Tour

By JANE GOODSSELL

Cookbooks are my gateway to adventure, and maybe someday I'll cook something truly magnificent.

Some people get away from it all by going fishing. Others putter in basement workshops or read detective stories or get drunk.

Me, I read cookbooks.

Cookbooks are my magic carpet, my dreams of glory and my Arabian Nights. They are my refuge from making beds and cooking three meals a day.

My imagination is fired by a recipe for Vichyssoise or bouillabaisse or Oysters Rocke-

efeller. I see visions and dream dreams, not of paradise, but of trout almondine and chestnut souffles.

Baked Alaska is my Bali H'ai, and Strawberries Romanoff my stairway to the stars. I moon over recipes for Mornay Sauce the way some people moon over pictures of Tuesday Weld.

I dwell, in real life, in the pallid realm of modern shortcut cookery. It is a world of pre-cooked rice, frozen orange juice, packaged puddings and pancake mixes. Cookbooks are my escape, my dream world. I don't mean the new, modern cookbooks that tell how to get dinner on the table in seven minutes flat for 97 cents a person. I'm talking about the old and wonderful recipes that pay no attention to stop watches and price tags.

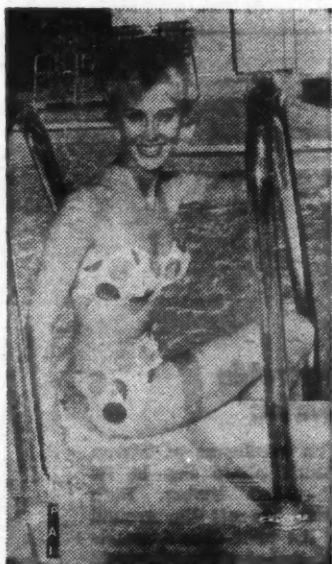
Crepes Suzette lure me like the song of the Lorelei, and pate de fois gras looms in my dreams like the pleasure dome of Kubla Khan.

Sometimes in a moment of madness, I even seize a pair of scissors and cut out a recipe to paste in my loose-leaf cookbook. These impulses usually come on me after an hour or so of dreamy cookbook reading.

It is a state of mind induced by narcosis, like convincing yourself that you are Napoleon Bonaparte.

I never attempt these cherished recipes of mine. I just dream about them as I mold the hamburger into meat loaf and beat the mashed potatoes.

There are armchair travelers, armchair adventurers and armchair lovers. I'm an armchair cook, and a great one.



**ARIZONA OASIS:** Every motel comes complete with its own swimming pool, according to the Arizona climate boosters who grow lyrical about dry sands. No sand here, but pretty Shirley Owen of Phoenix makes up for that.

## A PAGE FROM HISTORY

**GROVER CLEVELAND** SAID IT: "HE MOCKS THE PEOPLE WHO PROPOSES THAT THE GOVERNMENT SHALL PROTECT THE RICH AND THAT THEY, IN TURN, WILL CARE FOR THE LABORING POOR."

**FIGHT FOR FREE** PUBLIC SCHOOL EDUCATION THAT BEGAN IN 1933 WAS ORGANIZED LABOR'S FIRST MAJOR POLITICAL BATTLE. WORKINGMEN'S PARTY ADOPTED PUBLIC EDUCATION PLATFORM IN FEBRUARY MEETING.



DALLAS, TEX., WAS SCENE OF CONVENTION OF LABOR-FARMER ALLIANCE IN 1939 TO PRESS FOR EIGHT-HOUR DAY.



"I don't know—we have lots of relatives! Don't you have one with slightly smaller letters?"

## Life With The Rimples

By Les Carroll



HOW MANY TIMES MUST I TELL YOU—ALWAYS LOOK FOR THE UNION LABEL.





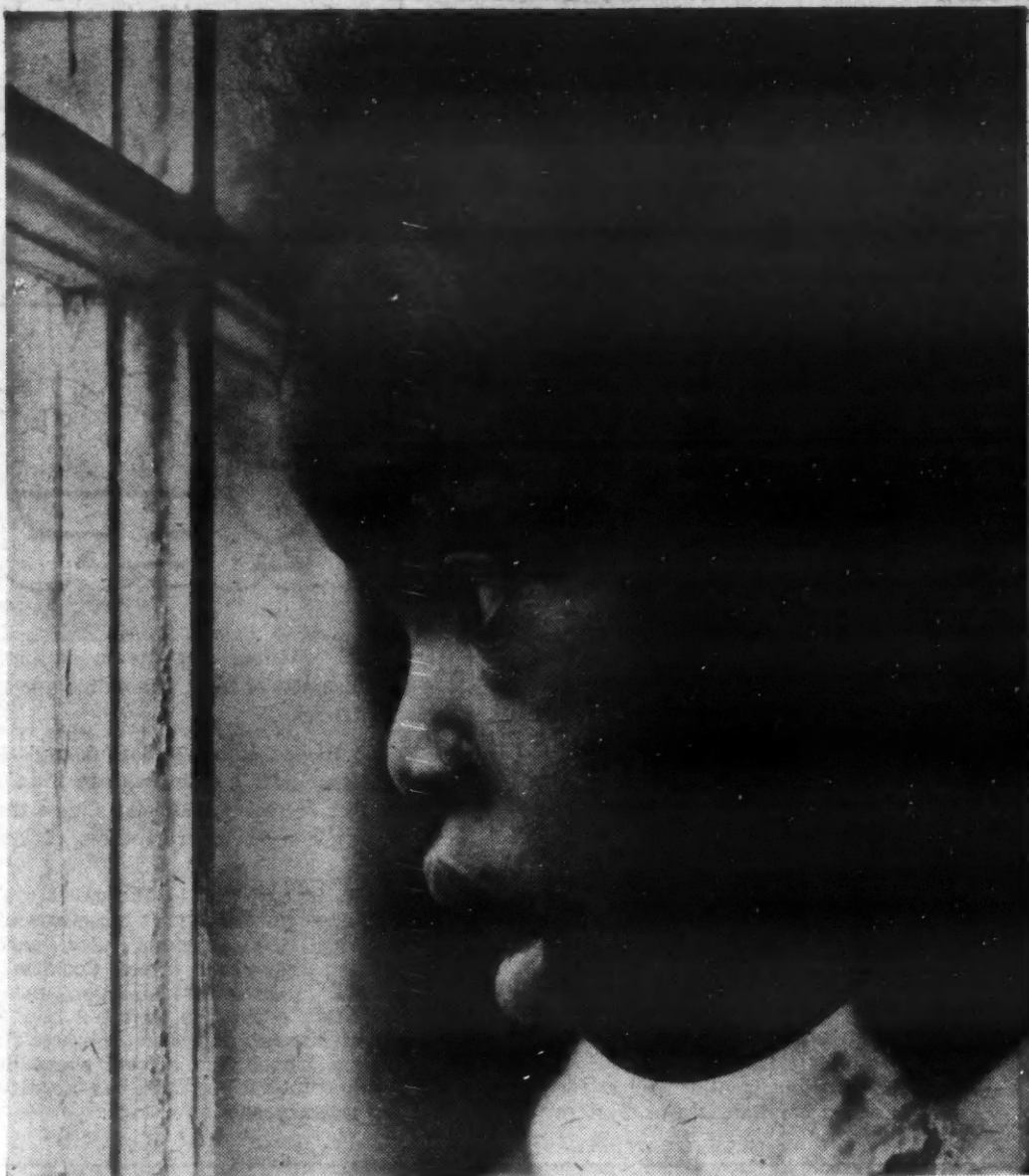


## RECORD PHOTO CONTEST

**T**HE Grand Prize-winner of The Record's Photo Contest for 1961 is Eugene Rhodes of New York City. He will be receiving a check for \$25 to sweeten the victory. A member of Drug & Hospital Employees Local 1199, Mr. Rhodes snapped this portrait of his daughter as she watched in fascination the scene outside the window. By coming in close while his subject was unaware of his camera, he captured a rare sense of innocence and warmth. Mr. Rhodes can be justly proud of his fine portrait.

Honorable mention for their excellent photographs goes to Guy W. Stewart of New York (District 65) and Myron Cansor of New Jersey (Local 108). Their pictures show a high level of ability and a good eye for what is camera-worthy.

Some 200 RWDSU members entered the interesting, closely contested Photo Contest. Congratulations to those whose photos appeared in The Record and received the \$5 prizes, and again to Guy W. Stewart, Myron Cansor, and the Grand Prize-winner—Eugene Rhodes.



Eugene Rhodes of Local 1199, New York City, wins Grand Prize of \$25 for photo of daughter.



### Honorable Mention

The excellence of Myron Cansor's photo lies in its split-second timing. Both players are off the ground and the football is suspended in mid-air. The silhouette of their hands with the ball between them makes for dramatic impact.



### Honorable Mention

Guy W. Stewart has created a very charming study of a little girl. Mr. Stewart has avoided a stiff and artificial picture. The mischievous twinkle in the child's eye adds to its charm.